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BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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MEMBERSHIP

This year the American Library Association has surpassed all previous records for annual increase in members. During the year 477 have joined who had never before been connected with the Association, and 73 former members, who for one reason or another had allowed their membership to lapse, have renewed their alliance with the national body. This makes a total of 550 new members in the A. L. A. for the year 1914. Of course, there are always losses; losses by death, by resignation, or by lapses through neglect. In 1914 these amount to 198. The total paid-up membership in the Association at the present time is 2931.

Early in 1915 we shall pass the 3000-mark. These thousand-marks are interesting guide-posts on our way. The 2000-mark was reached in the summer of 1910, when the newly-established Chicago headquarters, under the capable guidance of Mr. Hadley, gave a vigorous impetus to all Association activities. Now in four years more we have gained another thousand in membership. Mere bigness is not greatness to be sure, but the more representative and far-reaching the voice of the Association, the greater the number who stand behind the movement, the more pronounced will be the influence and effect of its dictum.

The 1910 census of the United States showed 10,772 librarians and library assistants in the country, and there are probably at least 14,000 at the present time. The larger part of this number should belong to the national association. There are probably at least 2000 more library workers in Canada, which is American Library Association territory; and there are several thousand library trustees and other laymen who ought to be interested enough in the broader horizon to belong to the national body. So it seems reasonable to figure that there are fully 10,000 persons in the United States and Canada eligible for membership in the A. L. A., who are not at present connected with it.

The growth of members in the past four or five years has been very largely due to the voluntary and disinterested canvasses

and invitations extended by the members in different parts of the country. The printed slips sent out by the secretary to the members requesting the names of those who would probably join if invited were filled out and returned in large numbers; library school directors have encouraged their students to enroll as members, in several instances the membership of an entire school being received *en bloc;* librarians have talked to their staffs of the Association and its work; trustees have granted leaves of absence and appropriated expense money for their librarians to attend the conferences; library workers are becoming convinced that the Handbook of the Association is virtually a directory of librarians and that none can afford from a business viewpoint not to have his or her name included therein.

But let us now push on for the 4000-mark. With help such as we have had in the past four years we really ought to gain another thousand new members in a much shorter time than it has taken to secure the last thousand. There are a plenty of eligibles; the field is wide; our acquired impetus ought to count for much. Let us all work together and remember that the American Library Association means America's Librarians Associated.

MIDWINTER MEETINGS

The usual Chicago midwinter meetings will be held this year, Wednesday, December 30, to Friday, January 1. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, corner of La Salle and Madison Streets, and meetings will be held there unless otherwise announced.

Rates at Hotel La Salle

One Person	Per Day
Room with detached bath	$1.50 and up.
Room with private bath	2.00 and up.
Two Persons	
Room with detached bath	3.00
Two Connecting rooms with bath	
Two Persons	4.50 and up.
Four Persons	7.00 and up.

Make reservations direct with management of hotel, stating time of your expected arrival.

The Hotel La Salle will provide meeting rooms and committee rooms free of charge. Those having charge of meetings not here referred to should make arrangements for suitable meeting rooms direct with the hotel management or through the secretary of the A. L. A.

Besides the well-equipped dining rooms of the Hotel La Salle there are many restaurants with a wide range of service and price in close proximity to the hotel. All the leading theatres are within a few blocks of the La Salle.

The Executive Board will meet on Thursday evening, December 31.

The Council will hold sessions on Wednesday afternoon, December 30, and Thursday afternoon, December 31. Program will be mailed later to individual members. Members of the Council are requested to notify the secretary of the A. L. A. whether or not they expect to be in attendance.

The Publishing Board will meet on Thursday morning, December 31, at the A. L. A. executive office. Further notice will be sent to individual members.

The League of Library Commissions will meet Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, December 30, 31, and January 1. There will be no papers presented; the meetings will be in the nature of a discussion or conference. A definite list of subjects will be discussed, one or two persons being asked to open the discussion of each subject.

The library school faculties will hold meetings on Friday morning and afternoon, January 1.

A meeting of college librarians of the middle west will be held Friday morning and a round table for librarians of small colleges on Friday afternoon. Correspondence regarding this round table should be addressed to Miss Iva M. Butlin, Beloit College Library, Beloit, Wis.

The Chicago Library Club will entertain visiting librarians on Wednesday evening, December 30.

There will be a meeting of normal school and high school librarians some time during the week. Mr. W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School Library, Emporia, will be glad to receive suggestions, topics for discussion, etc.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Chicago, December 29-31, with headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel, and members of the A. L. A. will doubtless be welcome at the meetings. Unfortunately it has not been possible to avoid a conflict of dates between these two associations.

THE 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VEREIN DEUTSCHER BIBLIOTHEKARE, LEIPZIG, JUNE 3-5, 1915*

There were various reasons why the 15th Conference of the German Library Association which met in Leipzig the first week in June should have been the most largely attended of any in its history.

The city of Leipzig offers a great deal that is interesting to those whose occupation it is to collect books and place them within reach of others who need them.

For generations Leipzig has been known as the most important city in Germany for the publication and distribution of books. In this city of 600,000 population, there are over 1000 publishers, and one person in every fifty belongs in some capacity to the book trade. Here are located famous old publishing houses whose names are familiar to readers of German throughout the world; here are also those enterprising younger firms which by energy and enterprise have built up business connections in all countries. An opportunity to visit this book centre could not fail to be attractive to the librarians, and the cordial reception and lavish hospitality extended to them by their Leipzig colleagues (at whose head stands Geheimrat Boysen, director of the University library), by the members of the book trade, and by the city of Leipzig, were convincing proofs that the town was sincerely glad to welcome them.

But this year Leipzig was additionally interesting on account of the International Exposition of Book Industries and the Graphic Arts, which, having opened in May, was in full operation when the conference met. It is therefore not surprising that the register showed an attendance of 243, which is a record for these meetings. To an American, the preponderance of men at a library convention was striking; of the 243 in attendance, only 31 were women; less than 13 per cent! A considerable number of librarians from foreign countries were present; from Austria-Hungary, 21; Switzerland, 11; Finland, 3; Sweden and Denmark were also represented, and there was a librarian there from the Bombay University Library. Three Americans were present: Theodore W. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library; Ernest Kletsch, of the Library of Congress; and Donald Hendry, of Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn; the latter of whom had been delegated to convey greetings from the American Library Association, which he found occasion to do at one of the meetings.

An informal evening reception in the large hall of the Buchhändlerhaus, on Tuesday, June 2d, to which ladies were also invited, afforded the first opportunity for old friends to meet and new acquaintanceships to be formed. Director Boysen and Oberbibliothekar Heissig of the Leipzig University Library welcomed the company, refreshments were served, and appropriate printed matter was presented to all present. The presentation of books and pamphlets was a feature of all the meetings.

A large lecture room in the University building was placed at the disposal of the conference, and here the papers were read and discussed. At the first meeting on June 3d, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the University, through its prorector, and the City of Leipzig through a member of the

*This report was written before the outbreak of the European war, but we have been unable to print it in an earlier Bulletin.—EDITOR.

Council, both welcomed the librarians, after which the president of the association, Schnorr von Carolsfeld, read the usual yearly report on the important events of the past year in the library field.

The program of this first meeting contained four papers:

I. Systematic or mechanical shelving of books, by Dr. Leyh, of the Royal Library, Berlin.

II. Martin Schrettinger and the shelving of books in the Munich Court and State Library, by Dr. Hilsenbeck, of that library.

III. The subject catalog, by Professor Zedler, of Wiesbaden.

IV. The beginnings of the German library movement, by Prof. Fritz, of Charlottenburg.

As is not unusual on such occasions, the program proved to be much too long, and only the first two papers could be presented. As will be noticed, these two papers treated of the arrangement of books on the shelves of a library. Dr. Leyh's paper treated the subject theoretically, and Dr. Hilsenbeck's was an interesting account of how a Munich librarian solved the problem a century ago. Dr. Leyh's paper had already been printed in expanded form in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the object in presenting it at the conference being that the matter might be freely discussed. The speaker's point of view was that of librarian of a large and growing library, and he argued that a systematic shelving of books led to waste of space, owing to the room necessary to be reserved for new accessions, also the labor of moving books along from time to time as the reserve spaces became filled. The advantages of shelving books by classes were also considered. The long discussion which followed brought forth diversity of opinion, and interfered with a visit to the University library, which had been scheduled for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock, the librarians, following an invitation of the firm, assembled in the reception room of the great B. G. Teubner publishing house. The visitors were conducted, in groups of twenty, through every part of the vast establishment, and had opportunity to witness all the processes employed in the making of books on an enormous scale.

The evening of this first day was devoted to the great social function of the conference, a gala dinner given by the Börsenverein of the Leipzig book-trade. The tables were spread in the great hall of the Buchhändlerhaus, on the walls of which hang the portraits of many generations of celebrated publishers. Several hours were occupied in the serving of many courses and the making of many speeches. The A. L. A. delegate upon invitation acknowledged the hospitality of the Börsenverein in the name of all the foreign guests present. Between all the courses books and pamphlets were distributed. The menu cards were works of art and will be cherished as souvenirs of a fine dinner and a most enjoyable evening.

There were only two papers on Thursday's program:

I. What I learned by the building of the library, by Dr. Geiger, head of the Tübingen University Library.

II. On music libraries, by Prof. Schwartz, of the Peters Music Library, Leipzig.

Dr. Geiger spoke of the new building at Tübingen, and called attention to the views and plans of it in the Exposition.

Prof. Schwartz spoke interestingly of music libraries, advocating the founding of music libraries for the people.

Dr. Zedler read his paper on the "Subject catalog," which had been crowded out of the program of the preceding day. The speaker laid down detailed rules, in 36 paragraphs, for a subject catalog. In the discussion which followed, the opinion seemed to prevail that the dictionary catalog could not replace the systematic catalog, but might be a useful auxiliary. Lack of time prevented the reading of Prof. Fritz's paper.

At the annual business meeting which followed, Geheimrat Boysen, director of the Leipzig University Library, was elected president for the ensuing year.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the book-jobbing establishment of F. Volckmar, a colossal business with clients in all countries, and employing 900 persons. After this, the Enders book-bindery was inspected, where astonishing things were performed by machinery.

For the evening, the city of Leipzig invited the librarians to a performance of an operetta, "Der alte Dessauer," in the New Theatre. The performance seemed tame compared with Broadway offerings of that sort.

Friday, the last day of the conference, was devoted to the "Bugra," the name commonly given to the Exposition. The word "Bugra" is made up of the beginning letters of the words *Buch* and *Graphik*. At nine o'clock on that day, Geheimrat Boysen read a paper descriptive of the Bugra. When the plan of the Exposition was first outlined, in 1912, Boysen was entrusted with the organization of a library section, which he accomplished with great success. His paper, therefore, was the very best kind of preparation for a visit to the Exposition. After the reading of this paper, the A. L. A. representative extended a special invitation to the foreign librarians to inspect the American exhibit. When the party arrived at the Bugra, they were received by the President, Dr. Volkmann, and spent the rest of the day looking over the exhibits.

The final getting together was at a dinner in the restaurant of the Bugra, which was numerously attended. Many speeches were made. Especially interesting to Americans was the speech of Geheimrat Schwenke, of the Berlin Royal Library, in the course of which the speaker spoke warmly of his recollection of the cordial reception which he had met with from American colleagues. He spoke also of American library methods which he had studied, advising his hearers to look into these methods, which they might do with profit. A wish was expressed that the entire library section in the Bugra might be kept together and permanently exhibited in some convenient place. In the course of the evening, Dr. Boysen brought a small American flag, on a standard, and placed it on the table in front of the Americans. Nothing could have been more cordial than the manner in which the Americans were received by their German colleagues.

The German Library Association has accepted an invitation to hold its next meeting in Vienna.

DONALD HENDRY,
A. L. A. Delegate.

A CLEARING HOUSE FOR LIBRARY LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(*Note.*—Shortly after the Washington conference in May last, Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, who had executive charge of the exhibit of library labor saving devices, installed under the supervision of the A. L. A. Committee on library administration, submitted the following paper to that committee. We believe the membership at large will be interested in the suggestions and recommendations he makes.—EDITOR.)

In reviewing the work done in preparation for the recent exhibit, and on consideration of the results of that work, it seems to me that the chief lesson to be learned from the exhibit is the fact that only a beginning has been made in the work which ought to be done along these lines. The exhibit presented an opportunity to become acquainted with many of the most important labor-saving devices now available, but by no means with all. Furthermore, new devices are being put on the market every year, old devices are being improved, and librarians are discovering new uses for old devices. I should therefore like to see the recent exhibit followed by a more complete study, and to see this study followed by the establishment of a permanent clearing house, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information concerning new devices and new labor-saving methods.

To illustrate the importance of such a proceeding two examples may be sufficient: (1) In my opinion one of the most important parts of the recent exhibit was the Universal pasting machine. I do not know how many libraries are now using this or a similar machine, but a great many would have been benefited if their atten-

tion had been called to the machine by the first library which tried it and found it useful. (2) Most of us, if we had received a catalog and price list of automatic telephone counters, would have dropped it in the waste basket or placed it in our trade catalog collection to be of use to someone else. It occurred to some librarian that these counters might be used in recording circulation statistics, but the idea was not given the wide circulation which it deserved.

In its report submitted at the Kaaterskill conference in 1913 the Committee on Administration suggested the possibility that a very comprehensive survey might some time be made, under the advisory direction of the committee, of all branches of library work, with the purpose of first collecting all needful information and then submitting "definite suggestions toward the improvement of this work in the direction of greater efficiency."

Such a survey ought surely to include a study of library equipment and of mechanical labor-saving devices. It seems to me that this study might well be made the first step toward the complete survey, for the following reasons: there would be many advantages in making this study as soon as possible, as a supplement to the work recently done; the study could be more quickly completed than a study of the widely varying practice, in different libraries, in such processes as the two already investigated by the committee.

I note the committee's statement that this survey can not be undertaken unless "others can be induced to undertake the details." If the information and the experience which I have had the pleasure of gaining during the recent work would make it likely that I could render satisfactory service, I should be glad to volunteer to undertake the further study along the same lines, under the direction of the committee. To present my views in more concrete form I would make the following suggestions for the consideration of the committee.

1. That mechanical labor-savers and general equipment and supplies are so closely connected that both should be covered by the study.

2. That the study should include also all time-saving methods in any department of library work, so far (and only so far) as they involve the use of some special equipment or mechanical devices.

3. That, as the first step, a questionnaire should be sent to as many as possible of the libraries of the country. Prior to the recent exhibit information and suggestions were received from only about 50 libraries. There were practically no responses from small libraries, which it is important to reach.

4. That this questionnaire should ask for the following information.

a. A list of *all* labor-saving devices in use in the library.

b. A statement of all the uses to which each device is put.

c. A statement of the librarian's opinion, based on his experience, of the merits and the defects of each device.

d. Similar lists and statements concerning the furniture and equipment of the library.

e. Description of time-saving methods employed, of the kind noted (2) above.

5. That the replies to this questionnaire should be supplemented by all information which could be obtained from the manufacturers of various devices and equipment.

6. That a full, careful report should be published. This report should answer innumerable questions such as the following:

How many libraries are using the rotary letter copying machine instead of the carbon copy method? How many have tried the machine but did not like it? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

How many libraries are using the visible indexing devices? For what purposes have these been found useful? For what purposes are they not well adapted?

What interior telephone systems have been found most satisfactory?

There is certainly no reason why, in

such a report, we should hesitate in recommending a good device. If a device is not good, should we hesitate to make the fact known? We brand one book as excellent and another as mediocre; one as inspiring and elevating, another as immoral or insipid. Why need we hesitate to announce that seventeen libraries have tried the XYZ interior telephone system and only one of them likes it? Personal preference, of course, is an important feature, and should be taken into consideration. The central library staff in one city will use no pencil sharpener but the Jupiter; the staff in one of the branches in the same system will use none but the Boston. One librarian considers the photostat far superior to the cameragraph; another prefers, in every way, the cameragraph. The dictaphone is preferred by some who have used both dictation machines; the Edison dictating machine is preferred by others. From such statements the inquiring librarian can deduce that either of the contrasted devices is good and that he can not go far wrong in choosing whichever seems to him best adapted to his needs.

Some of the information collected, however, it might be inadvisable to publish in the printed report. For this reason (as well as to keep informed concerning new devices) there should be the clearing house. For example, a librarian knows nothing of the merits of a $35 adding machine or of the veracity of the agent who wants to sell it. The printed report does not tell him and he writes to the clearing house for information. If he learns that eight or ten libraries have used the machine with satisfactory results he will feel safe in giving his order; the experiences of others tell him the machine is good, but his own judgment will of course have to decide whether it is needed and can be used to advantage for his purposes. If, on the other hand, he learns that eight or ten libraries have tried the machine and report that it is not satisfactory, he will be saved the expense of an experiment.

I should suppose that the time required for the study and the preparation of the report would be between one and two years. Thereafter, the functions of the "clearing house" would be permanent, but comparatively simple.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the committee.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.

A CORRECTION

By a most unfortunate and regrettable oversight the secretary of the A. L. A. neglected to include the name of the Buffalo public library in the list of those who had generously contributed copy to the Supplement of the A. L. A. Index to General Literature. The Buffalo Library analyzed 15 books for the Index and its work was among the best submitted. The secretary apologizes most humbly for this inexcusable oversight. G. B. U.

BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
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There is no subscription price, and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—H. C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.
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Secretary—George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.
Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.
Executive offices—78 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE 1915 CONFERENCE

The 1915 conference of the A. L. A. will be held at Berkeley, California, June 3-9. Meetings will be held in the University of California buildings, and members will be accommodated at the Hotel Shattuck, and at the fraternity, sorority and clubhouses of the University.

The following local committee has been appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Association in arranging for the conference: Joseph C. Rowell, chairman, University of California library; George T. Clark, Leland Stanford Jr. University library; Robert Rea, San Francisco Public library; Francis B. Graves, Mechanics'-Mercantile library, San Francisco; Harold L. Leupp, University of California library; James L. Gillis, California State library; Charles S. Greene, Oakland Free library; Carleton B. Joeckel, Berkeley Public library; Marcella H. Krauth, Alameda Public library.

Mr. Leupp is chairman of the sub-committee on housing and meeting halls, and Mr. Greene, chairman of the sub-committee on entertainment.

Further particulars regarding the conference may be expected in the January Bulletin.

THE OXFORD CONFERENCE

The following passages are extracted from a letter to the secretary written August 18, by Mr. L. Stanley Jast, honorary secretary of the British library association:

"You will have heard by this time that the Oxford meeting has been postponed till next year. I sincerely trust that the international situation may then have cleared, and that we shall see you all at Oxford. We felt that without the presence of the Americans the Oxford programme would be in the nature of a fiasco; and moreover the colleges have now been turned into hospitals. . . .

"I hope you will convey to all your members at the earliest possible moment, that the Oxford meeting is not abandoned, but only postponed, and that we hope to see you all in Oxford in 1915."

ARE WE PROUD OF THIS?

"I had expected that the 'Little Brown Book' would come in for a great deal of criticism because of the very poor showing it makes of books about America. It seems an almost unbelievably poor showing, but I can't tell you how much pains I took to discover other books that might be included, but every volume included had to pass a rigid test of usefulness and truth; and it is surprising how many books, some of them fairly well-known, failed to meet that test. It is an extraordinary fact that today there exist more and better books written in Italian on the subject of the Argentine Republic than of the United States."—JOHN FOSTER CARR (Extract from a personal letter to the secretary of the Association).

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

The chairman of the committee, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, calls attention to the fact that a movement is again active to urge Congress to prohibit the Post Office Department from furnishing printed return request envelopes. Librarians are requested to send a protest against this measure to the Hon. John A. Moon, chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The chairman of the committee also desires to have published as a report from the committee the following article copied from the American Law Review, vol. 48, pp. 598-599, July-August, 1914:

The Carnegie Libraries Have Rights Which Courts Will Protect.—In 1909 a citizen of Perry, Oklahoma, wrote to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, soliciting from him a gift of a sum of money to the city for the purpose of erecting a library building and establishing a free public library. In answer, Mr. Carnegie offered the sum of $10,000 with which to construct a free public library upon condition that the city council by resolution would bind the city to furnish a site for said building and maintain said free public library at a cost of not less than $1,000 a year. The city council by resolution accepted the donation and agreed to comply with the terms thereof by providing a site and by levying an annual tax upon the taxable property of the city sufficient in amount to maintain a free public library in said building at a cost of not less than $1,000 per year. The building was thereupon constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the donor, and the cost thereof paid by the donor in the sum of $10,000. Thereupon a library consisting of 1,300 volumes was placed in the building, and the building and its rooms were occupied as designed in the plans and specifications according to which it was constructed. A little later, however, the city council proceeded to take charge of the building and to establish therein the offices of the city, including the office of mayor, city clerk, police judge, chambers of the city council, and authorized the use of a portion of the building for commercial club purposes and for public conventions.

On the complaint of several taxpayers of Perry the Supreme Court of Oklahoma enjoins the city from violating the trust in this manner, holding that the title to the building was not absolute in the city free of any conditions and restrictions, but that the city's title to it is that of a trustee; and that it holds it for the benefit of the public; that a court of equity has jurisdiction to compel the execution of the trust in compliance with the terms of the gift; and that the action of the officers of the city in attempting to divert the building or a portion thereof to the above-named uses may be enjoined at the suit of resident taxpayers of the city and beneficiaries of the trust.

"It is fundamental that if a grant is made for a specific, limited, and defined purpose, the subject of the grant cannot be used for another purpose; and a diversion of the subject of the trust from the purposes for which the trust was created may be enjoined.

"Defendants attempt to justify their taking charge of a portion of the building for city hall purposes with the contention that the library may be maintained in a part of the building, without the use of the whole of it for that purpose; but we do not understand that the fact that the *cestui que trust* may not be in absolute need of the benefits of the trust ever authorizes the trustee to convert the trust, or a portion thereof to his own use. For the same reason, upon receipt of the gift the municipal authorities might have said that a $5,000 building would prove fully adequate for a public library, and devoted the other $5,000 to building a separate building for a city hall. But a statement of this contention demonstrates its unsoundness. By accepting the gift, the city bound itself to levy each year the sum of $1,000 with which to keep up and support the free public library. It cannot levy and collect this sum of money and expend a part thereof in keeping up the library and a part in maintaining the library as a city hall for the accommodation of its officers and of private or public organizations, such as commercial clubs, without a misappropriation of the funds so levied and a violation of the trust; and, to prevent their doing so, they may be enjoined at the suit of the taxpayers of the city and beneficiaries of the trust."

Perry Public library v. Lobsitz, 130 Pacific Reporter 919.

LEATHER AND PAPER

To the Members of the American Library Association.

One of the duties of the Leather and Paper laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is to conduct investigations and acquire and disseminate information on printing papers and bookbinding materials, with the special object of pointing out how these may be made more suitable for their special use.

The usefulness of the laboratory will be augmented if the various members of your association will call to its attention, sending samples and full information relating thereto, all instances of printing papers or bookbinding materials which have proved very durable, and also of those which have proved not durable, in service.

Old leather bindings removed in rebinding, with full information as to the service these bindings have had, such as how long they have been on the publications, by whom the material was made and name and address of binder, will be appreciated. This information applies especially to leather bindings.

Information is desired also on the experience of the various libraries with the new editions, both thick and thin, of reference works. The information should embrace the durability of bindings and of the paper, and especially the comparative serviceability of the thin and the thick editions.

F. P. VEITCH,
Chemist in Charge.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Minnesota public library commission has issued a new edition of its "Children's Books for Christmas Gifts," and if any libraries or library commissions wish to use the type, which is being held, they are welcome to do so. The lists can be printed with the name of the library or commission for $15 per thousand or $8.50 per 500 copies. The list has 16 pages, 16mo size.

SALE, EXCHANGE, WANTS

(Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten-line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange.)

WANTS

Baylor University Library, Waco, Texas.

Library Journal, vols 1-27, 29, 35.
Public Libraries, vols. 1-6, 11, 16 to date.
Brockhaus' Encyclopedia.
Meyer's Encyclopedia.
(Desire second-hand copies of last two items, but in good condition.)

Evanston, Ill., Public Library.

Annals American Academy, March 1913.
Overland Monthly, February 1913.

Milton, Mass., Public Library.

Amateur work, vols. or nos. previous to Jan. 1905, except Jan. and May 1902; also Jan. 1907.

Troy, N. Y., Public Library.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, vol. 7, nos. 3, 6, and title-page.

Waco, Texas, Public Library.

Living Age, vol. 242, July 23 and 30, 1904.
Book News, vol. 26, Sept. 1907.

FOR SALE

State Normal School Library, Mankato, Minn.

Bound volumes of National Education Association Proceedings and Addresses, 1902-1903 inc., $1.00 per vol.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Milton, Mass., Public Library.

Department of the interior. Census office. 16 maps accompanying Report on forest trees of North America, by C. S. Sargent. $1.50.

Appleton's cyclopedia of American biography. Edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. 6 v. N. Y. Appleton. 1888.

OFFERS

Troy, N. Y., Public Library.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, vol. 5, no. 3.